THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—December 19.

Sun Rises	7.06 A
Sun Sets	4.48 P M
Day's Length	9 h 42 m
High Water at Southport	10.18 P M
High Water at Wilmington	13.05 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 45°; 8 p. m., 56°; maximum, 64°; minimum, 43°; mean 54°.

Rainfall for the day .0; rainfall for the month up to date, .60.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: fair; southerly winds.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the central valleys; it has risen at Rocky Mountain stations and north of Lake Superior and Minnesota. It is warmer east of the Mississippi and colder at Rocky Mountain and Texas stations. Fair weather continues on the Atlantic coast. Threatening weather and rains are reported from the central valleys and southern portion of the lake regions.

The weather will continue fair and warm on the Atlantic coast and rain will prevail in the central valleys and lake regions.

OUTLINES

A bill was introduced in the Senate to repeal the law prohibiting persons who held commissions in the United States army or navy and who afterwards entered the service of the Confederate States, from being appointed to positions in the U. S army or navy. In the House a bill appropriating $100,000 to pay the expenses of the commission to establish the divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana was passed. —— Capt. Isaac Bassett, the veteran assistant doorkeeper of the U. S. Senate, is dead. —— Bills were introduced in the House and Senate for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to purchase arms and for the construction of fortifications on the seacoast. —— The President's message endorsed by the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia. —— Dispatches from London say that Great Britain will await overt action on the part of the United States; no serious developments is expected until the United States Commission shall arrive in Venezuela. —— The Cologne *Gazette* says that all the European States will stand by England. —— The President's message has a disturbing effect on European Bourses. —— The Beaufort county insurance swindlers have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but an appeal was taken in each case. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted at 1½@3 per cent., last loan at 2 and closing offered at 2; cotton dull—middling gulf 8¾ cents; middling 8¾c; Southern flour dull but steady—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.00; wheat—spot fairly active and firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 69¾@70c; afloat 70¾@71c; corn fairly active and firm; No. 2 at elevator 83¼@83¾c; afloat 84⅝@84¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c; rosin dull but steady—strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

The latest photograph of the heavens shows 68,000,000 planets and stars, but a bob-tail comet would create more of a sensation than all of these.

Some of the papers in British Guiana are scoring the British Government for raising a racket with Venezuela without first providing means of defence for the colony.

Over 27,000 barrels of American apples were sold in London in one day last week and yet no case has been reported of any one having died from absorbing too much arsenic by eating of those apples.

The Providence *Journal* twits the Bostonians for criticising the Londoners for dropping their h's until they learn to respect the r and say butter and flower instead of buttah and flowah. Ah! This is too much.

The oyster is so small at the beginning of its career that it is said two millions would occupy only one cubic inch. They grow so much in time that one of them has been known to occupy a whole festival stew.

The landlords in England are beginning to demand protection. Under free trade English agriculture has to compete with the farmers of other countries, and the landlords can't rent their lands for as much money as they would like to get.

An Illinois experimenter has discovered that an excellent syrup can be extracted from corn cobs simply by boiling them in water proportionate to the number of cobs, about a gallon to twelve cobs. To this water, after being strained, he adds a gallon of dark brown sugar and the product is something which they say gets away with genuine maple syrup. When the Western farmer with his corn cobs can set up in the maple sugar business what is to become of Vermont?

We had some doubts as to the far reaching possibilities of the Schlatter "blessed" handkerchief until we saw the statement of a Shamokin Pa man—which was not a sham statement—that he was cured of a robust case of rheumatism by simply spreading over the affected parts one of these handkerchiefs which had been sent him by a friend. We shall reserve our decision until we see what the rheumatism proposes to do.

Some fellow with a spite against the human race, not satisfied with the havoc the tobacco cigarette is making, has invented a green tea cigarette, which is becoming the fad among the idiots in London, and other European cities and will doubtless soon be imported on this side of the salt pond.

A wedding at Pottstown, Pa., in which George Oyster was to marry a Miss Hertzog, was indefinitely postponed because George was arrested just before the ceremony began, on a serious charge by another Miss., who claimed him as her oyster. Mishaps all around there, it seems.

Two colored citizens of Kentucky made a trade the other day in which one bartered his wife for an old mule, a pointer dog and $5 in hard cash. The only objection to the trade came from the dog, which refused to acknowledge his new owner.

With last week's issue the Henderson *Gold Leaf*, which is one of the solidest and best weeklies in the State, closed its fourteenth year. Editor Manning is an industrious, level-headed worker and knows how to get up a good paper.

There are in the Treasury $349,521,143 standard silver dollars, and $589,898 in silver bullion. To represent the silver dollars there are in circulation $335,462,054 in silver certificates. And yet they tell us silver will not circulate.

Senator Sherman is preparing a reply to the financial part of the President's message. After he gets through that, considering his variegated financial record, perhaps he might favor us with a reply to John Sherman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.

JOHNSON & FORE—Fancy goods.

LECTURE—The Brothood Star course.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

BOOKKEEPER—Wants situation.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Goldsboro *Argus* says that counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation there.

— Local forecast: Fair; but more or less cloudy; warmer; light to fresh easterly winds.

— The "biggest dog" in town yesterday was "Hardy" Fennell's. His name is "Grover."

— Everybody hereabouts was for Cleveland yesterday, and nearly everybody was for war.

— "The Stowaway" Company will appear at the Opera House here Christmas. Mr. Ias. K. Oliver, business manager, was in the city yesterday.

— The explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in the old Phœnix hose reel house caused an alarm of fire about 8 o'clock last night. No damage resulted.

— The meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy called for this afternoon has been postponed until further notice to be given by the secretary, Mrs. W. M. Parsley.

— The steamship *Oneida*, of the Clyde line, will sail from New York tomorrow, one day ahead of her schedule, in order to reach here in good time with Christmas goods.

— There is probably one chance in ten that there will be war between the United States and England. But that one chance has to be watched, and preparations be made accordingly.

— Dan. Sutton, of Bladen, a brave old Confederate veteran, called at the STAR office yesterday, and said he wouldn't mind a "nice little war" with England; and that, if it came, he would try to be "around."

— *News and Observer*: "In the ten years of Dr. Hoge's pastorate at the Wilmington First Presbyterian Church, $145,842.57 has been collected for all purposes. Of this amount about half, $72,645 74 has been expended for its own expenses. Has any other church in the State done as well?"

We see that C. E. Gordon, corner Front and Market streets, received 100 dozen white embroidered ladies' handkerchiefs by express yesterday, which he is selling at a sacrifice; bought for Christmas trade only; must be sold before Christmas. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Clarence Crapon, of Newbern, is here visiting relatives.

— Mr. Clif. Openheim, of New York, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. D. Rutledge, of Hagerstown, Md., was a guest at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. A. Oldham, who has been sick for several months past, was out yesterday.

— Mr. J. E. Kelly, agent and operator for the A. C. L. at Mount Olive, is in the city visiting relatives.

— Mr. J. L. Townsley, of Chicago, representing the 1896 Sterling bicycle, was in the city yesterday on a business visit, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. Barley O. Stone, clerk for the firm of Corbett & Gore, left last night for Shallotte to spend the holidays with his father, Mr. W. H. Stone.

— Mr. W. H. Stone, Jr., who has been attending the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, passed through the city last night on his way to his home at Shallotte, N. C.

— Misses Mabel and Lena Rodes, of Ivy Depot, Albemarle county, Va., are here to spend the holidays with Miss Arabella Gore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Gore, 604 Dock street.

— Mr. J. C. Caddell, agent of the *Biblical Recorder*, was a STAR visitor yesterday. Mr. Caddell is one of the most affable and energetic newspaper men in the State, and since he became connected with the *Recorder* over three thousand subscribers have been added to its lists.

— Messrs. W. B. Kendrick, Raleigh; Jas. H. Robinson, Goldsboro; L. C. Gilley, D. M. Tedder, E. A. Muse, N. C.; O. Ryder, Southport; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive; Alex Beckstead, Chadbourn, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— The arrivals at The Orton yesterday were Messrs. A T Fort, North Carolina; T W Schulthiess, F J Boesse, L M Straus, New York; Chas H Smith, Hartford; Jas K Oliver, New York; A W Perry, Virginia; V V Richardson, North Carolina; W L Reynolds, Atlanta; Jno L Bridgers, Tarboro; Mr and Mrs Hill Burgwin, Pittsburg, Pa.; J W Watson, Newbern; H Rieger and wife, Kansas City, Mo; J B Banister, Newark, N J.

I. O. O. F.

The Services of a Worthy Odd Fellow Substantially Recognized.

At a meeting of Cape Fear Lodge I. O. O. F held last Tuesday night, Mr. W. M. Hays, who is now next to the oldest member of the Order in Wilmington, was presented with a very handsome and useful present as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow members. The presentation was a total surprise to Mr. Hays, and the manner in which he expressed his appreciation of this remembrance was truly touching.

Last night Orion Lodge surprised Mr. Hays with an equally fitting remembrance. Mr. W. S. Warrock made the presentation and in his remarks referred to the fact that he first met Mr. Hays thirty years ago, when they were both engaged as printers on the old Wilmington *Journal* and out of all the employes of the *Journal* at that time Mr. Hays, one other and himself were all that are now living. Mr. Hays has for many years past served these two lodges in the capacity of keeper of paraphernalia, and so acceptably has he performed his duty on all occasion that his devotion has elicited this action in presenting him with these useful and costly presents.

Bold Thieves.

A residence on North Seventh street was robbed Tuesday afternoon last during the absence of the family, who before leaving took the precaution to lock the doors of the house. Several articles were taken and carried away by the thief, who it is thought was frightened or driven off, as keys were found in two of the doors by members of the family when they returned.

The show-case in front of Mr. R. F. Hamme's store on North Front street was robbed a few nights since of three caps and a hat, and the following night several hats were taken.

Election of Officers.

The following have been elected the officers of St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. Masons, for the next Masonic year:

W. M.—Dr. W. E. Storm, P. M.
S. W.—Robt. C. Merritt.
J. W.—F. L. Graham.
Treasurer—W. R. Shaw.
Secretary—Wm. M. Poisson.

The appointive officers will be announced on St. John's Day, the 27th instant, when the officers will be installed.

Magistrates' Courts.

Johnnie Thompson, a young white boy, was before 'Squire McGowan yesterday, charged with stealing a silk handkerchief from the show-case in front of the Racket store on North Front street. Thompson was committed to jail in default of $300 bond.

In Justice Bunting's Court Ira McIntyre (white) and Wm. Williams (colored) were found guilty of an affray. Judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Miss Minnie Maddern Fiske.

To-night that talented actress, Minnie Maddern Fike will present to the Wilmington people, "The Queen of Liars," a legitimate drama, adapted from the French by Harrison Grey Fiske. Comedy, emotional strength, and tragedy itself are combined in "The Queen of Liars." The critics of all the larger cities have sounded the praises of Minnie Maddern Fiske, who has won laurels as the greatest emotional actress on the American stage. Wilmington is the only city in North Carolina that will have a visit from this distinguished actress. In presenting "The Queen of Liars" to the public Mrs. Fiske has a drama that gives adequate opportunity for her remarkable powers. She is supported by one of the strongest casts on any stage. The characters are drawn with the truth that has made Daudet, the author of the play, world famous. In the leading character, it is doubtful if any actress except Mrs. Fiske could so vitally typify this part.

Seats are now on sale at Yates' bookstore.

Reduced Rates S. A. L.

On account of the Southern Educational Association, Hot Springs, Ark., December 30th, '95, to January 2nd, '96, the Seabord Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington, N. C., $33.50. Tickets on sale December 28th and 29th, with extreme limit January 10th, 1896.

On account of the Annual Exhibition of the Cleveland and Rutherfordton Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Shelby, N. C., December 18th, 20th, the S. A. L. will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington, $7.85. Tickets on sale December 17th to 20th inclusive; final limit December 23nd. Will sell round trip tickets to Raleigh on account of North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons. Rate from Wilmington, $6.55. Tickets on sale January 13th-15th; final limit January 26th, 1895.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—826 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—418 bales cotton, 86 casks spirits turpentine, 244 bbls rosin, 90 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—30 bales cotton.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—10 bales cotton, 33 casks spirits turpentine, 106 bbls rosin, 39 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer D. Murchison—53 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 104 bbls rosin, 51 bbls tar, 17 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner William—2 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 158 bbls rosin, 40 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 743 bales; spirits turpentine, 99 casks; rosin, 613 bbls; tar, 228 bbls; crude turpentine, 68 bbls.

The Feeling In Wilmington.

The comments here on Cleveland's Venezuelan message are all one way. Everybody sustains him and everybody says, as the STAR did yesterday, that the message is "plain, pointed and patriotic." It is evident that there are many people in Wilmington who would welcome a war with England. The more thoughtful and conservative, however, do not want war, but even they do not dread it. England's naval power is immense, but, if we had sixty to ninety days for preparation, there is not a ship in the British navy that could come within cannon range of Wilmington.

Mysterious Disappearance.

A gentleman arriving here from Southport yesterday said that Mr. Sam S. Drew, ex-register of deeds of Brunswick county and a member of the firm of E. F. Davis & Drew, merchants, had mysteriously disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown. He conveyed his property to Mr. Fred Harper and Mr. E. F. Davis, but it was found that the property was already mortgaged for full value, to a gentleman in the country. Mr. Drew left home on the 16th inst., to come to Wilmington, and has not been heard from since.

Wilmington a Coaling Station.

That steamers seeking coal can find accommodation and quick dispatch in Wilmington was demonstrated last Tuesday when the Norwegian steamer *Sama*, from Costa Rica for New York with a perishable cargo of fruit, came in to replenish her coal bunkers. She was in port only three hours, and during that time took in fifty-five tons of Pocahontas coal, supplied by Mr. J. A. Springer, from the coal chute of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., recently put up at the railroad company's depot on Point Peter.

Lecture by Dr. Willits, of Dayton, Ohio.

The series of entertainments for which 250 season tickets have already been sold, will begin in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. next Monday night with a lecture by Dr. Willits, of Dayton, Ohio. This lecture is one of the brightest and best, and is recommended by the foremost men of our country. The rhetoric is fine, the oratory grand and the pathos tender and stirring. Be sure to hear him. See advertisement for subject and seats.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

ABOUT PETER MAHER.

He Is the Man Who Will Try to Whip Fitzsimmons February 14.

Winning the Title by Corbett's Shrewdly Planned Retirement—He Is Now Pompadour Jim's Bulwark Against Fitzsimmons—Maher Can Hit Like A Conqueror, But Lacks The Science and the Generalship Required by the First-Class Pugilist.

A telegram in the STAR having announced that Fitzsimmons had finally signed articles of agreement to fight Peter Maher on the 14th of February, the following sketch of Maher will be read with interest:

A new champion of the world has dawned upon the pugilistic arena, and scarcely a ripple of excitement resulted. This is the penalty of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fiasco.

Maher frankly acknowledges that his present high state in the pugilistic world is as much a surprise to him as to any one else. Two months ago championship honors were far from his mind. He was content to get on a match with some good second-rater and fight for all he was good for for a moderate purse. He has never been a talking machine simply because no one would listen to him or print what he said. It is doubtful now if he develops into a windbag with such horrible examples before him as Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

Peter Maher, the new champion, will not be the champion for long if the knowledge of experts counts for anything, and sometimes it doesn't. When Corbett and Sullivan met the experts all figured out Sullivan to be a certain winner, and when Dempsey and Fitzsimmons met the same experts could not see any one but Dempsey as the victor.

It is certain that no champion ever earned the title as easily as Maher did. All the others had to fight their way up from the bottom of the ladder and knock out a real champion before the title was theirs. But Maher, by the force of favorable circumstances, stepped in at a time when there was no champion and by beating a second-rate man vaulted into the much envied position.

A number of sporting men deride Maher's claim to the championship, but these men assume that position simply because Maher has not earned the title in the traditional way. Leaving all sentiment aside and looking at the matter purely from a logical standpoint, Maher is justly entitled to his claim. Corbett had retired from the ring and had officially announced the fact. The two heavy weights next in order were Steve O'Donnell and Peter Maher. These two met, and in a trifle over a minute of terrific slugging Maher put O'Donnell to sleep. Had Fitzsimmons been the opponent of O'Donnell in that fight and had knocked the latter out no one would have questioned the claim of Fitzsimmons to the championship.

IS AN AWFUL HITTER.

Now Fitzsimmons must meet and beat Maher before he can claim the title. That Fitzsimmons can do this there is little doubt. Maher belongs to the Sullivan school of fighters, and against an adept of the new school like Fitzsimmons he stands little chance of winning. Maher is capable of swinging a blow which would kill an ox. His terrific hitting powers are his only hope. He is not a ring general or a skilled defensive fighter, and cannot be called a scientific man judged from the standard of ring science to-day. Maher has this in his favor, however—he is a regular bulldog in the ring and fights like a whirlwind. He wastes no time in preliminary fiddling or sizing up an opponent. His one idea is to get at his man and knock him out in the quickest possible time. If he can land one blow in the early part of the fight he is likely to be returned a winner.

O'DONNELL'S TRIBUTE.

Steve O'Donnell, after the fight at Maspeth, L. I., said that he did not remember anything after the first blow Maher landed on him. All that he could think of was that he must try to get on his feet before the bell rang. The second smash on his jaw did not cause him any pain, but left him empty-headed. He said that he crawled onto his feet mechanically without knowing what he was doing. After the third blow he did not regain his senses until Maher had been declared champion of the world and had left the ring. These few words from O'Donnell are an immense tribute to the hitting powers of Maher.

Around Corbett's withdrawal there is a halo of diplomacy and shrewdness of which the outside public knows nothing. In retiring he killed two birds with one stone and built a nice fence around his own ability to regain the championship. To make this clear it is necessary to go back a little.

GOT RID OF O'DONNELL.

When Corbett was training for the Fitzsimmons fight Steve O'Donnell, his sparing partner, began to get a big head. He really thought that he was a better man than Corbett, and in the practice bouts used to go at the Californian with needless force. He wanted to make a monkey of Corbett in private work in the hope that the news of his prowess would get into the papers. Corbett sized up his design, and at the first opportunity in the practice work went at O'Donnell in earnest and smashed his nose flat on his face. After that they did not box together, and Corbett and Brady arranged the match between O'Donnell and Maher.

The Corbettites claim that Jim knew O'Donnell was a counterfeit and that Maher would dispose of him in a punch, and that the sole purpose of the match was to get rid of O'Donnell.

This is the Corbett end of the story, and it may be true, but more probably it is a rank piece of injustice to O'Donnell, who is a quiet, honest fellow, utterly incapable of intrigue.

FITZSIMMONS MUST FIGHT TWO.

The other thing which Corbett accomplished by the O'Donnell-Maher match is that he has placed on the championship pedestal a man who may be the cause of Fitzsimmon's downfall. Fitzsimmons must whip Maher. Then if Corbett is so inclined, he can re-enter the ring and fight Fitzsimmons. If Maher by an accidental blow should whip Fitzsimmons, Corbett can challenge Maher and regain the championship at small cost. Maher is really Corbett's buffer against Fitzsimmons. The latter must really whip two men, Maher and Corbett, to gain a permanent hold on the championship, whereas, if the Hot Springs fight had gone through, the Australian had a first chance at the title.

Maher is playing right into Corbett's hands by announcing that Fitzsimmons has the first claim on him for a fight.

MAHER'S RECORD.

Maher's record shows what a hard hitter he is, as all of his battles were of short duration. He has never been against any of the crackajacks, but has bowled over a number of lesser lights. He is not yet 27 years old and stands 6 feet 11¾ inches in height and weighs 185 pounds in fighting trim. He was born in Galway, Ireland, and has been a fighter since his boyhood.

He first attracted attention in 1888, when he knocked out Martin O'Hara at Dublin, in two rounds, and defeated Tim O'Doherty in three rounds. He next fought a four-round draw with Robert Hair, the amateur English champion, in London, and soon after knocked out John Seenan, of Belfast, at Dublin, for $3,500 a side and the middle weight championship competition given in connection with John L. Sullivan's show at Dublin, defeating Jack Wallis, Tom Waters and Larry Drew. In 1889 he sparred two friendly rounds with Peter Jackson at Dublin, and in 1890 knocked out Alf Bowman in six rounds. Early in 1891 he made a hit by knocking out Gus Lambert in London in one round, and in October of that year came to America. Before the close of October he had beaten "Babbles" Davis and Jim Daly, at Philadelphia, and Jack Fallon, at New York, in four, one and two rounds respectively. In December he won from Jack Smith and "Sailor" Brown in one round each, and a month later knocked out "Old Chocolate" Godfrey in one round. His next match was a Waterloo, Bob Fitzsimmons knocking him out in twelve rounds in New Orleans, March 9, 1892. He returned to Philadelphia and knocked out Mike Monohan in one round, and on Dec. 8th was knocked out by Joe Goddard in three rounds before the Coney Island Athletic Club. Since that time he knocked out Val Flood in four rounds at Robie; Ike Hayes in one round at Helena; Tom Johnson and Nick Burley in one round each at Frisco, and fought a four-round draw with Joe McAuliffe. In May, 1894, he knocked out Godfrey in Boston in six rounds, and in July following put Frank Craig, the "Coffee Cooler," to sleep in two rounds, and in October won twice from Peter Courtney in three and two rounds respectively. He then made a tour to Ireland and England.

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

Great Interest Taken in President Cleveland's Message.

Gov. Carr Refused to Express an Opinion Upon It—Illicit Distillery Seized—People Slow in Paying Taxes—The Virginia-North Carolina Boundary Commission—Immigrants—Ordination Services by Bishop Cheshire.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., December 18.

Deputy Collector Pickard reports the destruction of an illicit distillery near Chapel Hill. A lot of brandy was also destroyed.

Mr. W. R. Walker, the representative of Ginn & Co., who was foremost in the book fight in the Legislature, is in the city. The book fight will be reopened next Spring.

Sheriff Page yesterday closed up a store belonging to L. Austin, a Polish Jew. Executions amounting to $4,000 were taken out against him. On Friday last Austin stocked out a second store which he runs in the city. He sold most of the goods in wholesale lots.

Sheriff Page says the people are slower paying taxes than he ever knew the case to be before. He says he will be forced to use measures of distress.

The committee examining the Treasurer's books will not finish until the end of the week.

Dr. Watson, of Warren county, a member of the commission appointed by Governor Carr to settle the boundary dispute between this State and Virginia, is in the city on a visit. Dr. Watson is just from the boundary line, where the commission from the two States have been working jointly in locating the line. The commission has located the line bordering the counties of Hertford, Northampton and Warren in North Carolina and Nottoway county in Virginia. They are now running the line between Vance county, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg county, Virginia. So far the line has been located for a distance of eighty miles; thirty more miles remain for the commission to go over.

Dr. Watson says North Carolina has got the best of the division so far.

Bishop Cheshire will hold an ordination service at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd next Saturday morning (St. Thomas' Day) at which time he will advance to the Priesthood Rev. Charles Fetter and Rev. Fred Fetter and to Deacon's orders Mr. Canfield, recently of West Virginia, who is to take charge at the Mission Chapel of St. Saviour.

Emigration to this State from Western States and elsewhere continues on the increase. Every week brings some new person or colony to some section of the State.

Recently a German family named Boyd came here from Colorado by wagons. A family named Larsen has also arrived here from Indian Territory. The last colony left Indian Territory three months ago in wagons. They made very good time. All of these people are near the city. They are looking about for desirable farm land upon which to locate.

People here are taking unusual interest in the President's message. Nearly all the people agree with him. Auditor Furman endorses it very highly as does Adjutant General Cameron. Treasurer Worth says he is not in favor of war and believes in the golden rule.

All the New York papers asked Governor Carr for an expression of opinion on the message. The Governor would not express an opinion. He said that he was not well posted on the Venezuelan matter. "One thing I will say," remarked the Governor, "that is I am not in favor of war.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Gov. Carr authorizes the exchange of Courts between Judges Robinson and Boykin, whereby the former will hold the Spring term for Franklin county and the latter Washington Court.

John W. Thompson, ex-clerk of the Superior Court, is mentioned as successor to Labor Commissioner Lacy.

The Geological Board held a semi-annual meeting to-day. Progress of work was reported as well as reports submitted. The State Geologist reports that conditions for supplies of artesian water in many of the Eastern counties are favorable.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 75. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,934

THE MORNING STAR

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

Are showing a beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents.

Nothing in the city begins to compare with the handsome display they are making.

Handkerchiefs

in Linen and Silk for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Silk Umbrellas

in beautiful fancy sticks in 26 and 28 inches.

Fancy Baskets, Japanese Screens,

100 dozen

KID GLOVES

just received, in the newest fall shades. Every pair warranted when fitted at the store.

LADIES' WRAPS

from $5.00 to $35.00, made in the most fashionable styles, and they are the best fitting garments on the market.

Many entirely new things in Bric-a-brac.

Complete stock of

DryGoods

and Millinery.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 19 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of forclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, where in John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy and R. H McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 30 feet front on Market street, and running back 138 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northwardly, with the line of Front street, 49 feet, to Augustus Lessman's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 49 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B McKoy, Katherine B. McKoy, and John D Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following par cel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, on the wardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 30 feet front on Market street, and running back 138 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t.



Steamship Oneida

Sail Per New York for Wilmington Friday, December 20th.

T. G. EGER, T. M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen'l Agt.

dec 19 2t

OPERA HOUSE,

THURSDAY, DEC. 19th.

Minnie Maddern Fiske

and her admirable Company will present the Powerful Drama entitled,

"The Queen of Liars."

Sale of Seats begin Tuesday morning. su tu th dec 15

Firecrackers.

100 boxes Firecrackers.
25 barrels Apples.
2,000 C. C. Nuts.
500 pounds Mixed Nuts.
20 boxes Raisins.
20 pails Broken Candy.
50 boxes Blue Ribbon Candy.
2,000 pounds Plain Candy.
1,000 bushels Peanuts.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 15 tf D&W

THE BROTHERHOOD STAR COURSE,

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Lecture by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., Monday, December 23, 8.15 p. m. Subject, Sunshine or How to Enjoy Life.

Tickets 50 cents. Box Sheet at Yates' Saturday, December 21. No extra charge for reserve seats. dec 19 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"COME DOWN."

If we were ever up we have "come down," if the number of people that crowd our store is an evidence. They have picked up some rare bargains during the past week, and we have put out some extra values this week and we want you to

"Come Down."

In order to give our customers a chance to do some extra shopping we will keep our store

Open Every Night

UNTIL

9.30 O'clock

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

DOLLS.

We have the prettiest line of Dolls ever seen in this city. Few merchants are so fortunate as to find a really pretty line of DOLLS, but chance has favored us and our Dolls have pretty features, and every type of perfect beauty is represented in the line. They are here from 25c to $15.00.

Oriental Wares.

Oat Meal Sets, Dutch Sugar Bowls, Fancy Cake Plates, Butter Plates, Cut Glass Vinegar Bottles, Japanese Cracker Jars, Tea Caddies, Rose Jars, Flower Vases, Tooth Pick Holders, Wedge-wood Pitchers and other articles in endless variety.

Handkerchiefs.

We have always sold an immense number of Handkerchiefs during the holidays. We are prepared this season for larger sales. We have imported real Lace Handkerchiefs, also Embroidered, Linen and Silk in initial and plain, 5c to $3.50 each.

Chenille and Damask Table Covers 75c to $5.00.

LINENS—Table Damask, Doylies, Napkins, Towels and

Stamped Linens.

Novelty Dress Goods,

Black Dress Goods.

Kid Gloves.

We call special attention to our line of KID GLOVES. We carry the very best makes and guarantee a perfect fit when fitted at our counters.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Blankets, Comforts and Underwear.

Sale of Carpet Remnants.

The public cordially invited to visit our establishment during the evening.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

No. 29 North Front St.

dec 15 tf

It Is Strange

How Easily Some People are Fooled Out of Their Hard Earned Money.

We don't think it right to advertise that we are going to sell you goods at a reduced price for cash and then not do it. During the past week this has been our experience. Customers have come in and bought of us and then tell us that we are selling cheaper than some of those *great big establishments* who claim to sell *cheap for cash*, but don't practice what they preach. Trade is coming our way and we are striving to take care of it. Don't fail to look at our

China Tables

AND OUR SHOW CASES FULL OF THINGS SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Remember bargains in

Oil, Coal and Wood Heaters,

COAL VASES

and other winter comforts. We are not afraid to compare prices with any establishment in the city.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.

dec 15 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1895

WHY NOT?

The Atlanta *Journal* says that the bank established under the Georgia State law which will test the constitutionality of the Federal tax on the issue of State banks will be in operation within a few weeks, so that we may look for this question to come before the courts soon. What the result will be cannot, of course, be predicted, but there are many able lawyers in Georgia, some of whom have volunteered their services to defend the issue of this bank in the courts, who confidently believe that their contention will be sustained, in which opinion eminent lawyers of other States agree with them.

The right to tax the issue of State banks was in its inception an assumed right, done under pretence of deriving revenue for the Government when the real purpose was to destroy the banks, as was pretty well understood at the time, and hence the tax was made onerous enough to be practically prohibitory, and the result was that State banks, as banks of issue, soon ceased to exist, and are now unknown. They were simply driven out of existence by the law which was framed for that purpose.

The point could be made here that this tax being levied not for revenue, but to desteoy the State banks is in violation of the very spirit of our institutions which are constructed in opposition to unnecessary and oppressive taxation. As long as it could be made to appear that such tax was *necessary* to assist in supplying the Government in time of urgent need with the revenue it must have it might be defended on that ground, but when the necessity disappeared such defence would no longer hold good. There was at one time a tax on bank checks and drafts, an income tax and several other kinds of taxes which were repealed because it was contended that there was no longer necessity for them, and as there was no longer necessity therefor there was no longer justification in keeping them in operation, and on this contention they were repealed. But the State bank tax, not a revenue measure, but prohibitory in its scope and intent, was permitted to remain although in its operation it was essentially more oppressive than any of the laws complained of because they were felt to be oppressive.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation and unjust taxation is oppressive and tyranniel taxation in violation of one of the fundamental principles on which this Government was founded. When it comes to be tested by the gauge of constitutional authority what will the defenders of this oppressive taxation say? They cannot defend it on the ground of necessity, to derive revenue, for it brings in no revenue, being exorbitant enough to destroy the thing which was to supply the revenue, so they will be forced to put in the plea that it is continued to protect some other kind of bank and some other kind of money, the authority for which cannot be found in the constitution outside of the constructive authority based on necessity in time of urgent need. Both the credit money of the Government and the national banks were creatures of the necessities growing out of war, and as such they were accepted, but both were regarded as temporary, neither as permanent. We have them both yet, and will continue to have them, not by virtue of the fundamental law under which by latitudinarian construction one was issued and the other established, but by sufferance, because they have both been found useful, and both perform a desirable function, that is in supplying money which the country needs.

But this is no reason why the right should not be restored to the people of the respective States to supply themselves with their own local currency if they so desire, as they did from the establishment of the Government up to the time that their State banks were destroyed to make way for these other banks. They do not propose to make war on either the greenbacks or the national banks, both of which will still have as wide a field as they have now, but simply ask to have restored to them a right of which they were arbitrarily deprived under the stern necessities of war. That's all. The demand is a reasonable one, and why should it not be granted?

There will be no compulsion as to the establishment of State banks. It will be purely voluntary, and therefore there can be nothing unjust or oppressive about them. They interfere with no one's rights, and destroy no one's property. The national bank may go on and carry on business as usual side by side with them, and they will perform functions which national banks cannot because of their plan of organization. The people who want them will establish them; the people who do not want them or do not need them will not establish them. As the notes cannot be made a legal tender, they cannot conflict with the legal tender money of the country, and no one who does not wish to take them need take them. The taking of the notes like the establishment of the banks will be purely voluntary. Hence this stereotyped "wild cat" talk, of which we hear so much, is mere twaddle, that need alarm no one, for the people who want these notes and expect to use them in the conducting of their business will presumably have sense enough to properly protect themselves so that the bank notes will fully answer the purposes for which they are intended and doing this what business is it of the people of another State whether they have these notes or not? If they do not want the notes, all they have to do is to draw the line on them, refuse them and they will stay at home.

The State banks can hurt no one except the people who encourage them and if they are willing to take the risks whose business is it but but their own? We believe, and there are thousands who agree with us, that State banks carefully established and properly guarded, would be an inestimable boon to the South, and that the opposition to them comes not from those who honestly believe they would not be a benefit to the country but from those who are actuated by selfish motives and desire to control the currency of the country, or by people who believe that all the currency of the country should emanate from the grand center at Washington, and bear the stamp or imprint of the Federal Government. The one believes in a monopoly of the money handling by a favored few, the other in a centralized power, neither of which is consistent with the ideas on which this Government was originally founded.

THE RIGHT RING.

There is nothing ambiguous in the message which the President sent to Congress on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. It is a sturdy reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine in its broadest and fullest sense as interpreted in this country, and is a plain declaration not only to England but to all other countries that this country intends to assert and stand by it without yielding one jot or tittle.

The boldness, directness and earnestness of the words spoken, the unhesitating assumption of the full responsibility, present or prospective, for the position taken, and the demands made, strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the American people, who have keenly watched the progress of this contention, and resolved when they took in the situation that justice should be done to Venezuela, regardless of the pretensions, bluster or assumed rights of Great Britain.

This dispute could have been very easily settled without recourse to acrimonious debate or breach of friendly relations with either Venezuela or with the United States if it hadn't been for the English pride which resented what it construed as American dictation in presuming to interfere even with the mild suggestion of arbitration, save on lines drawn by herself and within which no one questioned her jurisdiction. Aside from the pride which inspired the rejection of the proposition to arbitrate, the reason given for the refusal is that it would be practically an abandonment of about 40,000 British subjects who inhabit the disputed territory. That England should show a disposition and determination to protect her subjects at home or abroad is to her credit, but before uncompromisingly asserting this determination she should be willing to ascertain beyond doubt whether these people have a right to the properties they claim or whether they are mere squatters who have taken possession of territory belonging to a weak power on the assumption that their Government, a strong and aggressive one, would support them. If these British subjects have a right to the territory which they occupy, then the British Government is bound to protect them, if not, if they are within Venezuelan territory, then the British Government has no right to extend its lines so as to embrace them and put them under the British flag.

If England maintains her present dogged position there is nothing left for this country to do but to insist on the demands as enunciated by Secretary Olney and the President, and we think that the recognition of this fact will put the English statesmen in a more conciliatory frame of mind before they get through the business. Whatever the report of the Commission which the President suggests may be, and whether England will consent to submit the whole or any of her claims to it, it is possible that the facts may be such and lines so drawn as to avoid a clash, a result which would be even more acceptible to the English statesmen, notwithstanding their bluff talk, than to our own who have proceeded in this matter very cautiously and considerately from the beginning of the complications.

England's situation is such at this time, and European complications are such, that she will be exceedingly careful before she goes to the extremity of war, especially with a country like this, with whose resourceful energies she is so familiar, which could do her an infinity of harm without material injury to us. Instead of being an incentive to war, we regard the President's message and the firm, unequivocal stand taken as a preserver of peace.

MINOR MENTION.

The American people have always shown a lofty interest in the populace education, an interest which is increasing from year to year. We clip from the Philadelphia *Ledger* the following condensation of the last report of the Commissioner of Education, which presents some interesting facts and figures:

"The annual report of William T. Harris, united States Commissioner of Education, though largely statistical, contains many matters of general interest. It sets forth that, according to the returns made to the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the total number of pupils of all grades in both public and private schools was 15,530,-530.268. Of pupils receiving eleentary instruction ("primary" and 'grammar' grades) there were in public schools 13,646.708 and 1,200.155 in private schools Of pupils receiving secondary instruction ('high school" grade) there were in public schools 302,006, and in private schools 178,352. In public universities and colleges there were 20,-274 pupils, and in private institutions of like character 69 039. In schools of medicine, law and theology, public institutions were represented by 5 619 students and private schools by 42,229. In normal schools (public) there were 37,899 pupils, and in private schools, 27 995.

"The common school statistics show that New York headed the list, with 1,-124 998 pupils, closely followed by Pennsylvania, with 1,062,099 New Jersey had (1893-'93) 249 588, while little Delaware had (1891-'92) 38,174 The average number of days the schools were kept was, for Pennsylvania, 160, the average for the United States being 139, while New York is credited with 183, New Jersey with 190, and Delaware with 160. North Carolina footing the list with 63. The total expenditure for common school education was $170 884,-173. Pennsylvania's contribution being $18,586,751; New York's $19,308 571, New Jersey's $3 834,103 and Delaware's $275 000 The totul number of teachers was 388,531, of whom two-thirds were females.

"An interesting presentation is made of the attendance at the common schools in the Southern States, the white people exceeding the colored in every State except Mississippi and South Carolina. In the Southern States 88 086 teachers are white and 26,0570 are colored."

* *
*

If we should have a war with Great Britain as a result of the Venezuelan dispute, we would in the long run be immense gainers by it, for it would break the commercial and financial thraldom in which Great Britain has held us for a generation. We would then cease to play second fiddle to her, and to let her dictate the policies which should govern us in our intercourse with our own and with other peoples. The fact that this "friendly" nation may at any time, when her interests so lead her, become an unfriendly nation, may cause it to dawn upon the statesmen whose policy it has been to tie us to her and make us a dependent upon her, that this is neither a wise nor expedient policy, and we may henceforth see less disposition to toady to England, and a more sturdy assertion of broad-guage Americanism.

Indiana comes to the front with a man who works miracles. Now perhaps the Indiana rustic denizen may be cured of the habit of grabbing at the delusive gold brick.



Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes ***"I was troubled with heart disease*** for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and ***It completely cured me. I sleep*** well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering, as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose."
For sale by all Druggists.
June 15 1y su tu th change.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Representative Hall, of Missouri, seeks to flank the Supreme Court by a constitutional amendment that will permit the levying of an income tax. It is a just move, but not a hopeful one. The power of wealth in our State Legislatures and in Congress makes such an attempt useless.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— The sensational attack made on President Faure, of France, last week, has already had an equally sensational recoil upon its authors, and Faure is now more popular than ever, not only at home but abroad. At home, because the fickle French fancy has adopted as a hero the man brave enough to face a calumny instead of retreating from it: abroad, because the incident shows his high character and pure life. It is a rare thing to find a public man of whom the worst that can be said is that his father-in-law committed a crime many years before the son-in law had anything to do with him.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Statesville *Landmark*: William Hampton, colored, who is charged with the murder of Wm. Nabors, has not yet been arrested. Early on the morning of the murder Hampton disappeared and has not been seen since.

— Lumberton *Robesonian:* Robeson county's oldest citizen, Mr. Bright Williams, of Brooklyn, died last week. He was in his 95th year. He was a good and true man and filled several county offices, among them was County Commissioner. —— Mr. Dunk Johnson, a prominent citizen of the Spring Hill section of Richmond county, died last night.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. J. C. Bates, of New York, who won the big suit over the famous Aspin mine in Colorado, is in the city to-day. Over $1,000,000 were involved in the suit. Mr. Bates has been actively engaged in the mining interests of this section for some years past, Union county being the principal seat of his operations. He says that there is a prospect of developing a mine in this section that will eventually have a fame equal to that of the Aspin.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor:* Deputy Collector Moffit seized an illicit distillery in Guilford county Saturday. The distillers saw the revenue men coming and they moved the whiskey-maker, which was in full blast, several hundred yards from its original location. The officers discovered it by smoke issuing from undergrowth. None of the shiners were arrested. It was a ninety-gallon still. There were 160 gallons of beer. All was destroyed. Deputy Collector Moffit destroyed an eighty-gallon still at Hub, N. C. One thousand gallons of beer were also taken.

TWINKLINGS

— "Now, if you don't give me your Christian name, I'll fine you for contempt of court."

"Mein gracious, I can't give what I don't vas got. I'm a Hepreu!"—*Truth.*

— Mrs. DeFadd — "The latest fashion is to have the piano built into the wall."

Mr. DeFadd (wearily)—"Well, that's sensible. Let's wall up ours."—*New York Weekly.*

— Johnny—Did they hurt you much at the lodge Saturday night, papa?

Papa—No, Johnny; why do you ask?

Johnny—'Cause I heard Mr. Johnson say you were about half-shot.—*Truth.*

— "So you lynched the wrong man? Weren't you horrified when you found out the mistake?"

"I should shout, stranger. While we were lynching the wrong one the right one got away. It was too bad."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— A Regular Financier.—A.—I am in a tight place.

B.—What's the matter now?

A.—I have got to raise $99 by 8 o'clock to-morrow.

B.—Why do you require precisely $99?

A.—I have to pay a $100-note in bank, and I've got the other dollar.—*Texas Siftings.*

— Miss Carrie Onn—Oh, there's Cholly Fitzinnedd! And look, Nettie; just look at that ridiculously funny little dog he has with him! What in the world does he drag that animal around for?

Nettie Guy—Self-protection. People used to laugh at him; now they laugh at the dog.—*New York Herald.*

A Valuable Guide.

While visiting San Francisco we engaged a carriage to drive through Golden Gate park, stipulating for an intelligent driver who could point out the places and objects of interest. The one sent was a bright looking young Irishman, in a neat livery, and he took much interest in displaying his knowledge. Two crosses on elevations in view of the park are prominent. One of them, a Greek cross, we had been told was erected to mark the place where the first Church of England services were held on the Pacific coast, on the occasion of the visit of Sir Francis Drake, in the sixteenth century. The object of the other, a plain wooden cross, we did not know. So I asked the driver about it.

"Well, sir," he replied, a little puzzled, apparently, "that shows the merriden."

"The what?" I inquired.

"The merriden," he repeated.

"But what is that?" I asked.

"Well, sir," he replied, "it's what they find their place with on ships."

"Oh," I exclaimed, light breaking, "that is where the meridian line passes through?"

"Yes," said he, delighted to have solved the matter satisfactorily, "and that other cross is a monument to Stab King, the great oil man."

We asked few other questions.—New York Post.

Flowers of the Sunny South.

"I left Chicago one bitter cold day," said a man, "and when I landed in New Orleans the next day it was bland summer weather, and the warm sunshine went clear into the bone. I started out for a walk and at the first corner came to a flower stand. I selected a small bunch of violets and asked the price.

"'Ten cents,' said the flower seller.

"I thought that was wonderfully cheap, but of course I expected to find many flowers in the south—in fact, I had seen roses in full bloom in many of the broad front yards. Then I said to myself, 'Why can't I send some of these home and give my friends some idea of the glorious midsummer down here?' I asked the flower seller if the flowers would 'keep' long enough to be shipped north. He said they would. I doubted it. But he reassured me when he said: 'Don't you see how nice and fresh these are? Well, they were shipped all the way from Philadelphia.'"—Chicago Record.

The Piano.

Next to books there is no inanimate thing in the house that can produce so much profitable pleasure as a piano. A library and a piano are symbols of high cultivation. These two spread that nobler banquet where the soul is fed without fear of gluttony or dissipation. As books bring into our daily circle as familiar companions the noblest spirits that ever wrought on earth and permit us to rear our children under the influences of the noblest natures, so the piano, with simple incantations, brings up from their sleep the noble brotherhood of song and persuades them to dwell among us.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Greek holidays and festivals were very numerous. There were 50 beginning with the letter a, and besides these special festivals there were times set apart for the Isthmean, Nemean, Pythian and Olympian games, all of which were popular holidays.

BARGAINS IN JAPAN.

RARE FABRICS CHEAP IF YOU KNOW HOW AND WHERE TO BUY.

Secondhand Sashes That Are Woven With Gold—Missionaries and Tea Merchants Know the Ropes—Deference of the Japanese Merchant.

The embroideries of Japan are the most attractive things in the shops, although the silks are alluring. The delicate shade of color and the exquisite designs that are most popular in the local trade are seldom shipped to foreign markets, because the artists and weavers are conservative and stubborn and will not make them of a width suitable for modern dress goods. The silks used in making the beautiful kimonas and obis worn by the women there—like those you see in all Japanese pictures—are very narrow, often less than 12 inches wide, and the most artistic and skillful weavers will not change their looms or their habits. Therefore the best silk fabrics of Japan are not shipped abroad. But by using a little moral suasion and paying a little more you can have any one of these designs reproduced of a width and length to suit you.

The obis—the sashes which the Japanese women wear—are the most beautiful fabrics woven in Japan and are the pride of the women. A Japanese belle regards her obi as a European woman does her diamonds, and although her wardrobe costs very little compared with that of her sister across the sea two-thirds of its value will be invested in her obi. These precious brocades absorb the most artistic patterns that the designers of Japan produce. They are as thick as leather and as soft as crape. It is amazing how the weavers can produce a combination of gold thread and silk that glistens like metal, but is as pliable as gauze. Obis always come 4½ yards long and 9 inches wide, and you can buy them at any price between $3 and $300. It is said that some of those in the wardrobes of the women of the upper cult in the old feudal times carried as much as $500 worth of pure gold in their threads.

The rarest and most beautiful obis are now obtained of dealers in secondhand goods and in the curio shops, where they have drifted from the kuras (fireproof wardrobes) of the aristocracy and the geisha (dancing girls) who have become impoverished. The best place to buy them is in the cities of the interior. The same is true of all old brocades and embroideries. You pay three times as much for similar articles in Yokohama as in Kioto or in Nagoya, and ten times as much in London or New York. The obi is useless, however, except as an ornament. Its colors are too gay for modern taste, and it is too short and narrow.

The price of embroideries in Japan has increased very rapidly with the number of tourists that are going that way, and those portions of the country which lie within the beaten track of travel are pretty well stripped of fine examples. The art dealers have the best that are left and charge fancy prices for them. But if you can make the acquaintance of a missionary who is in the habit of visiting the towns of the interior, or a tea or silk buyer, he will take you to places where gems of art embroidery may be found at prices that are almost incredible. Curtains such as were used years ago in the palaces of the diamyos or in the Shinto and Buddhist temples, masses of silk and gold as thick as an axminster carpet and large enough for a portiere or a bedspread, which represent years of labor and the most artistic skill, can be bought for 50 or 60 yen, or half that value in our money.

The Japanese shops are uninviting looking places. They have no show windows, no counters. Their exteriors are blank walls, and the entrances are hidden by heavy curtains of black or dark blue cloth, bearing large red or white letters in Japanese, which take the place of signboards. Two or three feet from the sidewalk is a raised platform about 15 or 18 inches high, and around it a curious assortment of wooden clogs and sandals, for a native customer always leaves her shoes outside when she enters a shop. And when she is buying or looking at goods she sits on the edge of this platform or squats ungracefully on the matting within.

Foreign buyers are allowed to enter with their shoes on, and three or four chairs are usually kept for their accommodation. The goods are not spread out on shelves or in showcases, but are kept in boxes and chests usually wrapped in yellow cloth. You take your seat in a chair, a small boy brings you a cup of tea, and you tell the merchant what you want, while he bows himself almost double several times to express his appreciation of your patronage. He shouts his orders to a dozen youngsters in what seems outlandish jargon, but they understand it and come rushing in from some back room or "go down"—which is the word for warehouse there—with baskets and boxes full of rolls of the most dainty fabrics. There is usually some one about the place who speaks a little English, and he is sent for. The merchant sits down on the floor, unrolls the goods and chatters away, while his chief clerk pretends to explain to you what he is saying. If he cannot show exactly what you want, he will ask the honor of sending it to your house, and the interpreter will usually bring it the next day. There is no limit to the politeness and deference shown by the Japanese tradesman, and he expresses the highest degree of respect for you when he sucks his teeth with a hissing sound.—Philadelphia Press.

The Crafty Talleyrand.

I saw Talleyrand at Lansdowne House—like a corpse, with his hair dressed ailes de pigeon bien poudre. As Lord Lansdowne drolly said: "How much those ailes de pigeon have gone through unchanged! How many revolutions have they seen! How many changes of their master's mind!"

Talleyrand has less countenance than any man of talents I ever saw. He seems to think not only that "la parole etait donne a l'homme pour deguiser sa pense," but that expression of face was given to him as a curse, to betray his emotions. His niece, the Duchesse de Dino, was there, little and ugly—plain, I should say; nobody is ugly now but myself.—Maria Edgeworth's Letters.

A Seal Who Knows a Good Thing.

A Portland (Me.) man captured a young seal a short time ago and took it to his fish house on the pier. After feeding the animal a few days the captor finally decided to release it. The seal would not swim away when put in the harbor and cried to be taken back. Afterward it was taken down the harbor and dropped overboard, but swam alongside a vessel and cried so piteously that it was taken on board and brought back to its owner. Now it goes out to swim, but invariably returns for rations of milk and is an intelligent as the most "knowing" dog.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulclers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cinn. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

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Home Training.

The youth who is launched upon the world without the advantages of a good home training is placed at a sad disadvantage to start with. He will often give offense without intending it and cause embarrassment when he means to please. And the laws of etiquette are like the laws of a country—every one is supposed to know them and is punished if he does anything to break them. For this reason it is proper for a man to pay attention to acquiring the art of etiquette, and in one way it is more requisite for him than it is for a woman, for a man can never remain passive in society, but has a number of active duties to perform.

Neither can he pick up so many hints upon demeanor as a woman can. He has not the feminine gift of seeing without appearing to look, of covering a mistake almost before it is made. He has no eye in the back of his head. Neither does he appear capable of carrying on a conversation while taking in everything that is going on around him. Under these circumstances it is plainly necessary that a man should study etiquette. He cannot imbibe the manners of society unconsciously, so his best plan is to find out exactly what he has to do. Grace should not be consciously attempted, but when ease of manner is once obtained grace is likely to follow.—Philadelphia Times.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich: we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1 00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ♥ lb	13½@	14
Sides ♥ lb	7½@	7½
Shoulders ♥ lb	6 @	6½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ♥ lb	5¼@	5½
Shoulders ♥ lb	5½@	15
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ♥ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ♥ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ♥ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	45
Virginia Meal	50 @	45
COTTON TIES— ♥ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—♥ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—♥ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—♥ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15½@	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ♥ yard	6	6¼
Yarns, ♥ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—♥ dozen	10 @	12½
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ♥ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ♥ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ♥ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ♥ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ♥ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ♥ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ♥ pork barrel	6 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ♥ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ♥ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—♥ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—♥ lb—	7½@	10
GRAIN—♥ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47 @	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@	42½
Oats, from store	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	@	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ♥ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ♥ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ♥ lb	2 @	2¼
LARD, ♥ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ♥ barrel		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ♥ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ♥ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " " in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	25
NAILS, ♥ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ♥ barrel—		
City Mess	10 50 @	10 50
Rump	@	10 00
Prime	@	10 00
ROPE, ♥ lb	10 @	22
SALT ♥ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	55
on 125 ♥ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ♥ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ♥ lb—Standard Granu'd	4⅝@	5
Standard A	@	4⅝
White Ex. C	@	4½
ExtraC, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3⅞
SOAP, ♥ lb—Northern	3¼@	
STAVES, ♥ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ♥ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ♥ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ♥ gallon— Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ♥ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 18.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 25½ cents per gallon bid for country and 25⅝ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on 'Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 30; Virgin and Yellow dip, $1 60.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 24¾c; rosin, strained, 0 95; good strained, $1 00; tar, $0 90; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	99 casks
Rosin	613 bbls
Tar	328 bbls
Crude Turpentine	68 bbls

Receipts same day last year—68 casks spirits turpentine, 214 bbls rosin, 328 bbls tar, 35 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady on a basis of 8c for Middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝	cts ♥ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅞	" "
Low Middling	7 9-16	" "
Middling	8	" "
Good Middling	8 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5⅛c.

Receipts—743 bales; same day last year, 2,049.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Evening—Money on call was quiet at 1½@3, last loan at 2 and closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 488¾@489 for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@489. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 112½; United States twos 97. State bonds steady; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds were lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was weak.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 18—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8⅝c; middling 8⅜c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; December 8 18, January 8 19, February 8 24; March 8 29; April 8 34, May 8 38, June 8 41, July 8 42, August 8 42, September 8 12, October 8 02, November 7 98. Sales 172,800 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 5,599 bales; exports to Great Britain 7 243 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1,129 bales; forwarded 2 376 bales; sales — bales, sales to spinners 354 bales; stock (actual) 181,127 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 28 999 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,743 bales; to France 3 970 bales; to the Continent 6,086 bales; stock 1,018,277 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 146 273 bales; exports to Great Britain 38,594 bales; to France 13,069 bales; to the Continent 21,806 bales

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 032,886 bales; exports to Great Britain 886,412 bales; exports to France 258 077 bales; exports to the Continent 734,544 bales.

NEW YORK, December 18—Flour was quoted dull but steady at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 65; fair to fancy $2 65@3 30; patents $3 45@3 75 Minnesota clear $2 50@3 15; patents $3 15@4 10; low extra $2 25@2 65; city mills ——; do patents ——; Southern flour was dull but steady, common to extra fair $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat—spot fairly active and firm; No 2 red in store and at elevator 69⅜@70c; afloat 70⅝@71c; options were moderately active and unsettled, closing firm unchanged from yesterday on firmer cables, foreign buying and local covering; No. 2 red January 66⅛c, February 66⅞c; March 67⅞c; May 66⅝c; July 66⅝c. December 65⅝c. Corn fairly active and firm; No. 2 at elevator 33⅛@33⅝c; afloat 34⅝@34¾c. options were dull, unchanged and firm without features; December 33⅝c; January 33⅝c; May 34⅛c; July —c. Oats—spot quiet and firmer; options were dull and firm; December 22⅛c; January 22⅛c; May 24c; spot prices—No. 2 22⅝c; No 2 white 24¼; mixed Western 23@24c. Hay firm; spring 70@75c; good to choice 90@97½. Wool was firm; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34. Beef quiet, steady; family 10 00@11 50, extra mess $7 50@8 50; beef hams quiet at $15 00@15 50; tierced beef steady; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats dull, unsettled; pickled bellies 4 13 16@4⅞c, shoulders 5c asked; hams 8¼@8½c; middles nominal. Lard quiet and steady. Western steam $5 52½ asked; city $5 15. December $5 55; refined dull; Continent $6 00; South America $6 30; compound $4 62½@5 00 Pork—market quiet and steady; mess $8 75@9 25. Butter—fancy firm; demand fair; State dairy 13@24c; do creamery 20@27c; Western dairy 11@19c; Elgins 28c. Cotton seed oil quiet; crude 25½c; new yellow prime 28@28½ do off grade 27½. Rice firm and fairly active; domestic, fair to extra 3@5¾; Japan 3⅞@4c. Molasses firm and in fair demand; New Orleans, open kette good to choice 28@36c. Peanuts quiet. Coffee dull and unchanged to 5 points down; February $13 75; March $13 65@13 70; May $13 20. September $12 20; spot Rio quiet and steady; No 7 $14 50. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3⅛@3¼c; refined quiet and steady; off A 3 16@4⅜c; standard A 4⅝; cut-loaf 5¼c; crushed 5¼c; granulated 4⅝@4¾c. Freights to Liverpool quiet; room scarce and steady.

CHICAGO, December 18—Cash quotations: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—No 2 spring 56@57⅝c; No 2 red 59⅛@61⅜c. Corn—No. 2 25⅜c. Oats—No 2 17⅛c. Mess pork, per bbl, $7 87½ Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 27½@5 30 Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs $4 25@4 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $4 37½@4 62½. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 December 56⅜ 56¾ 56⅛ 56½; January 56⅜, 56¾, 56, 56½. May 60⅛@60¼, 59¾@60⅜, 59½, 59⅞@59⅞. Corn—December 25⅜, 25⅜, 25⅛, 25⅜; January 25⅜, 25⅝@26, 25⅛@25⅜ 25⅝c; May 28¼, 28¼@28⅜, 28, 28⅜c. July 29, 29, 28⅞, 28⅞c. Oats—No. 2 December 16⅞, 16⅞ 16⅞, 16⅞; May 18⅞@19⅛, 19⅛, 18⅞, 19. Mess pork, per bbl, December $7 90, 7 90, 7 90, 7 90; January $8 50, 8 50, 8 47½, 8 50; May $8 90, 8 90, 8 82½, 8 87½. Lard, per 100 lbs, December $5 17½, 5 17½, 5 17½, 5 17½; January $5 27½, 5 30, 5 27½, 5 30; May $5 52½, 5 52½, 5 50, 5 52½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, December $4 27½, 4 27½, 4 27½, 4 27½; January $4 30, 4 30, 4 27½, 4 30, May $4 52½, 4 52½, 4 50, 4 52½.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot and December 65@65¼c; May 67¾@68c; Steamer No 2 red 63⅛@63c; Southern by sample 66@66¼c; do on grade 62¼@65¼c. Corn easy—mixed spot 32@32¼c; year 32@32¼c; January 32¼@32⅜c; February 32⅝@32⅞c; March 33@33¼c; Steamer mixed 31@31¼c; Southern white 31½@32¼c; do yellow 31⅝@32⅝c. Oats dull—No. 2 white Western 24@24¼c; No. 2 mixed do 22¼@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Dec. 18.—Galveston, firm at 8¼, net receipts 3,319 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 8 5-16c, net receipts 3,717 bales; Baltimore, dull at 8⅝c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 8 9-16c, net receipts 696 bales; Wilmington, steady at 8, net receipts 743 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8⅝c, net receipts 183 bales Savannah, quiet at 8c, net receipts 3,069 bales; New Orleans, easy at 8⅛c, net receipts 13,270 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8c, net receipts 800 bales; Memphis, steady at 8c, net receipts 2,512 bales; Augusta, steady at 8 1-16c, net receipts 1,330 bales; Charleston, steady at 7 15-16c, net receipts 840 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton demand good and prices steady. American middling 4 21 32d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,900 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 22,000 bales, of which 15,100 were American. Futures opened steady and demand fair. December and January 4 35 64@4 34-64d; January and February 4 34 64@4 33 64d; February and March 4 32-64@4 33-64d; March and April 4 33-64, 4 34-64, 4 33 64@4 33 64d; April and May 4 32 64d; May and June 4 34-64, 4 33 64, 4 32 64@4 33 64d; June and July 4 34-64d; July and August 4 34 64d; October and November 4 32 64d. Futures steady.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 100 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P M—December 4 33 64@4 34 64d buyer; December and January 4 32 64d buyer; January and February 4 31-64d buyer; February and March 4 30 64@4 31-64d buyer; March and April 4 30 64@4 31-64d seller; April and May 4 30 64@4 31 64d value; May and June 4 31-64d seller; June and July 4 31-64@4 32 64d seller; July and August 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyer; August and September 4 30-64@4 31-64d seller; October and November (unofficial) 4 20 64@4 21-64d value. Futures closed quiet at the decline.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Br schr Mabel Darling, 111 tons, Roberts, Nassau, N P, Cronly & Morris.

Schr Thomas Clyde, 304 tons, Calhoon, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Aldine, 240 tons, Lambert, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 19, 1895.

STEAMSHIPS.

Royalist, 2,024 tons, Pritchard, Heide & Co.

Ormsby (Br), 1,828 tons, Robinson, McFadden Bros

SCHOONERS.

Bertha H (Br), 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

Harold B Cousens, 360 tons, Davis, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B J Hazard, 337 tons, Rafford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Annie Ainslie, 288 tons, McAndrews, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John C Gregory 360 tons, Andressen Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES

Marco Polo (Nor), 722 tons, J T Riley & Co.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

Emma Bauer (Ger), 536 tons, Niemann, Heide & Co.

For Convenience, Security and Profit,

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

CONVENIENCE.—We are centrally located where you can get your money any business day.

SECURITY.—New capital has recently been paid into the Company which makes it the strongest strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

PROFIT.—Interest paid on deposits at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Call at the Bank for rules.

If you wish to borrow money on good security, call on the Savings and Trust Company before borrowing elsewhere. We lend at the minimum rates. Security first, rate next.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, G. SLOAN.
President. Vice President. Cashier

J. W. NORWOOD, W. J. TOOMER,
President. Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Capital $125,000. Surplus $35,000.

Every reasonable accommodation extended to customers. Loans made in liberal amounts at minimum rates on good security.

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Butter, Butter.

25 small tubs Butter.
50 bags Water Ground Meal.
150 barrels Mullets.
25 boxes Mixed Nuts.
25 bags C. C. Nuts.
100 boxes and tubs Candy.
25 barrels Ginger Cakes.
140 boxes Crackers.
200 boxes Smoked Herrings.
75 boxes Cheese.

At D. L. GORE'S.

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Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and

Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

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Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

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ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

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is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

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AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

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Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

THE LAST PARADE.

They were days to be remembered,
When at sound of trumpet call,
Young recruits, we left the village
Bent on glory one and all,
And the music round us flashing
Made us feel that evermore
Our lives were worth the living
As they never were before.
I remembered the day
When we rode all away
To the dreams that the music made,
And our hopes, one and all,
When the old trumpet call
Rang out clear for our first parade.

It was glorious while it lasted,
But the years went by too soon.
Youth should stay a little longer
When a lad's a bold dragoon.
Then, like shadows from us drifting,
Comrades fell in foreign land.
Home again! The roll call found us
But a broken little band.
As we rode down the street
To the old measured beat
It was tears that the music made,
And it seemed like a prayer
For the lads who would ne'er
Stand again by our side on parade.

But the marching days are over.
Veterans now at ease we stand
Till the order comes for marching
To the last and restful land.
Only when the troops are passing
Our ninety years we all forget,
And the old familiar music
Makes us feel we're soldiers yet.
And we're young once again
As we hark to the strain
Till the sounds in the distance fade.
So we wait, one and all,
For the last trumpet call
That shall sound for the last parade.
—J. L. Molloy in Temple Bar.

WOMAN'S NEW VIEW OF LOVE.

She Is Said to Be as Romantic as Ever, but No Longer Sentimental.

When we come to consider the woman of this time as she stands in regard to love, we touch the essential point of her dissimilarity to the woman of the past. If a vein of romance runs through her—and the modern woman is often romantic, though never sentimental—love is still in her estimation the best thing in life, bearing, nevertheless, about the same relation to it as a fantasia does to an opera. To her it is a luxury, inessential, though delightful, bringing with it the keenest of human sensations and the most ephemeral. And this conviction of the poignancy and the evanescence of sexual affection lies at the very gate of desire, at once quickening it and quenching it.

But that sublime faith in love which has been a living spirit in the soul of "Eve throughout the ages" has gone down before the eyes that are at last unbandaged and the mind whose perceptions have been whetted by education into seeing life steadily and seeing it whole. In the love of the modern woman there is not a shred of illusion, though it lacks neither subtlety nor intensity. Even at white heat she has never l'air de croire a son bonheur, for the difficulty of believing in her lover, which wrung the heart of Mariana and her sisters, has vanished before the much greater difficulty of believing in herself.

As a matter of fact, the instincts of fidelity are not in her. She is not like her grandmother, a fixed quantity in whom the prepossessions of youth deepened as the years passed. In the good old days life moved on leaden feet, and love kept pace with it. A girl then embarked on her first passion with the firm conviction that it was going to last her lifetime, and as a result it frequently did. At 50 she was practically the same creature as at 20, and the same love sufficed for both decades. She was faithful by nature as well as by obligation and knew as little about her sensations as a cabbage does about its growth. Love was to her merely the antechamber to marriage, and the idea of pursuing it for its own sake never dawned upon her placid soul, wherein only known gods were deified and domestic ideals cherished.

Nowadays the dust lies thick upon all these. Life is no longer sluggish, but ardent, earnest impetuous, its waters whipped to fineness and its stream swift. It has washed many new things within her reach, new perspectives, new aspirations, new affections. As her nature blossoms it hungers for fresh food at every stage of its development—interests with a pulse in them, sensations with a bloom on them. How should the man of her maiden favor fulfill the need of her maturity? To every season its book and its bonnet. Why not also its love?—Saturday Review.

Famous Old Men of Kentucky.

There is old Cassius M. Clay, with his 84 years and his girl bride. Here is old General Buckner, who surrendered to General Grant at Fort Donelson more than 30 years ago, walking about the streets of Louisville with his corncob pipe in his mouth and looking hopefully forward to the day when, as a United States senator, he shall take his young wife and 5-year-old boy to Washington.

General Fitz-Hugh Lee is dieting to avert threatened obesity, but his friend, Major D. W. Saunders of Louisville, noted as "the best liver" in Kentucky, has served notice on his old commander that dieting means death. "Keep up this nonsensical German regimen," said Major Saunders, "and you will weaken your vitality and fall victim to the first illness that attacks you. A man can't afford to play any tricks upon his vitality after he is 50. Better let nature take her course."

General Fitz-Hugh Lee sticks to his regimen, but if he wants an object lesson in the advantages of "good eating, good drinking and good thinking" he may find it in the person of his most hale and lovable friend, Major Saunders.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Boston Faithful to Baked Beans.

Probably few people realize the proportion which the baked bean industry has assumed in Boston. One establishment in Shawmut avenue has a daily bake of 1,500 pots, holding from two to eight quarts of beans.

The bake begins at about 2 p. m., and at 4:30 a. m. the steaming pots are loaded upon wagons and delivered to hotels and residences in all parts of the Hub.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

His Disposition.

Brown—Old Miserleigh tried to pass a counterfeit dollar this morning.

Jones—I'll bet he didn't succeed.

Brown—No, but how did you know anything about it?

Jones—I know Miserleigh. He couldn't pass a cent without breaking a blood vessel trying to take it along with him.—Detroit Free Press.

IN THE TURKISH BATHS.

A Woman Who Tried to Read a Novel In the Steaming Room.

She is a sweet little country girl, with a complexion the shade of apple blossoms and big blue eyes that are unaccustomed to the wonderland of a large city. She took a Turkish bath the other day, and this is the way she describes that interesting adventure:

"I wrapped myself in a big sheet that would not stay the way you put it, and then I went into a room so hot that if you were to flip a corn fritter into the air it would be nicely browned before it struck the floor. The sides of the room were all marble, and there were a lot of rubber cots standing around as if the place was a hospital ward or a morgue. Besides the hot atmosphere and the people there wasn't anything else in the room except a clock and a thermometer. The attendant, who was a girl with a perspiring forehead and was dressed only in a short red calico gown with no sleeves, came in and told me to lie down on one of the cots, and then she slapped a wet towel right on my newly curled bangs.

"For awhile I eyed the other women that were lolling around, but it wasn't long before I gave myself up entirely to watching the perspiration trickle down my arms. I tell you that was a sweltering place. By and by it got [illegible] hat I was afraid to wink for fear my eyelids were blistered and would crack open. I wondered, too, why they didn't provide fans and iced lemonade, the heat was so dreadfully uncomfortable. There was a woman there who was trying to read a novel. She didn't read any after the first eight minutes. She just gasped and sputtered as if she were dying.

"When I was about half parboiled, the attendant in the red calico dress escorted me into a little place that she called the steamroom, but which looked to me like a vault that you put dead gentlemen and ladies in. It was all of marble, and on each side were marble slabs with little marble pillows to put your head on. When I stretched out on one of those, I just closed my eyes and thought about the catacombs of Rome.

"Just as I was undecided whether I was the tomb of one of the wives of Cæsar or a marble reproduction of some Sabine heroine the girl turned the steam on, and there was such a rattle and puffing that I was certain the boiler had burst. When I asked her about it, she just laughed and ambled out.

"Well, all I could see was one electric light, and when that got all hazy and dim I gave a yell. I was 'fraid, and besides I couldn't see nor breathe nor move without scorching myself. When the girl came back, she trotted me into another room, and there I got a scrubbing and pounding and rinsing just as if I were a piece of woodwork or any other inanimate or washable object. Then she put me under a shower bath that made me scream and lose my breath, and then I was allowed to go and rest in a little room. There I went to sleep and dreamed that I lived inside of a roaring, bubbling, steaming crater, and that all I had to eat was a stew of live coals and redhot curling irons."—Chicago Record.

Race Degeneration.

The characteristic of what is called in human races morbid heredity, which is simply a degeneration, is an abnormal tendency to variation in the posterity, which becomes, in consequence of physical, mental and moral faults, progressively capable of adapting itself. In the artificial races of domestic animals the result of degeneration is often reversion to a primitive type of the species with capacity to recover the old adaptations. The designation race has in this case been really given to variety, the hereditary qualities of which had not the fixity that characterizes a race. No reversions are observed in the natural races. In the human races in particular degeneration is not manifested, whatever some authors may have said about it, by returns to ancestral forms, but rather by evolutionary disorders bringing on somatic deformities and functional perversions incompatible both with the adaptations now necessary and with ancestral adaptations.—Popular Science Monthly.

To Telephone to the Moon.

An electrician has expressed his belief that telephoning to the moon is within the bounds of possibility. He argues that the ether which binds the planets together with an iron hand is, while firm and solid, infinitely elastic, an ideal medium for the transmission of vibrations. The vibrations which constitute light come to us from the sun in eight minutes, traveling at the rate of 192,000 miles a second. It is possible to produce waves moving at this enormous velocity by electrical means. A pulsation of electricity causes an ether wave, and in the telephone the movement of infinitely small waves produces speech. The waves produced by ether disturbance spread out into space, radiating farther and farther in gigantic circles until swallowed up in its immensity, like ripples on the ocean.

If an iron mass be in the vicinity of these pulsations, it will give out a buzz or hum, as shown in the passage of a current through some systems of street lighting apparatus for the transformation of high to low pressure. The moon undoubtedly contains its proportionate amount of iron, and therefore the theory is advanced that if we can send electrical pulsations to the moon we can make things hum on its rugged surface.

Such an experiment would involve "the use of a gigantic coil, mounted vertically, with its axis in line with the moon." The projector of the scheme adds: "If lives exist upon the lunar surface, if the murmur from the earth be heard, they will listen with sadness. They will feel that utter despair that brooks no consolation and stretches out its arms in vain." It is to be hoped they would not take on in that way; it would be poor thanks to the man who built the gigantic coil.—New York Times.

A Powerful Argument.

"Jedge, yer honor," said Tim the Tramper, "I ain't guilty o' doin that job o' burglary. De evidence is agin me, but I kin prove a alibi."

"Have you any witnesses?"

"Nobody but meself," was the reply. "But I kin t'row de cold white light of intelleck over de situation in a way dat'll clear me in five minutes."

"Go ahead."

"Well, de testimony shows dat whoever done de work got inter de house by fus' cuttin his way wid an ax troo de front door an den agin troo de library door."

"Yes."

"Dere's me alibi, jedge, yer honor. Do I look like a man dat 'ud be tempted by any sum ter chop dat much wood?"—Washington Star.

J. W. Murchison

Has now in stock a complete assortment of

Hardware

Tinware,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps

Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

In fact, the prudent buyer, who always wants the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

Will find just what he wants in our large variety and assortment.

Don't forget that our leading points are

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON,

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

oct 25 tf

Walk Just 63 1-2 Steps

East from the corner of Front and Princess streets, and you will be at the old stand of H. C. Evans, where

Mercer & Evans

are now selling some of the

CHEAPEST SHOES

in the United States.

Why pay $5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 for a Gent's Calf Plain Toe Welted Shoe, either in Congress or Lace, broad, thick soles, when we will sell you a Shoe that will do as much wear, look as well and give as much comfort for $4.00 and $4.50? New Goods and in any size desired. A trial will convince. Moore Bicycle Shoes.

Call on us for all other kinds of Shoes. Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans.

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Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

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As a further protection against all imitations.

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MANLY VIGOR



ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this *wonderful discovery*, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) *free.* Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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New Arrow Ties,

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Toys, Toys, Toys

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Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

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P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv..Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv..Maysville.........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 27	Ar..Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

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H. A. WHITING, General Manager

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.52 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m., arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 03 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.34 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 47 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6 45 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, *7 30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, *7 55 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.33 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 .31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †9 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 15 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 20 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsalvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 33 a m
4 33 "	Ar ..Fayetteville...Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv ....Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 33 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 25 a. m
6 12 "	Lv......Maxton.....Ar	9 18 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 43 a.
3 55 "	Lv .....Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ...Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison.............................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro.........................	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 18	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 48	......
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

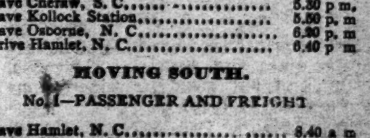
For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C..........................	5.30 p m.
Leave Kollock Station.......................	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.........................	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.........................	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C..........................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C........................	9..00 a m
Leave Kollock Station.......................	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C..........................	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

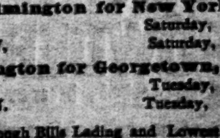
dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Dec. 14
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Dec. 21

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Dec. 14
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Dec. 21

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Dec. 10
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Dec. 17

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. nov 28 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, 1895

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE ON THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

Great Britain Will Await Overt Action by the United States—No Serious Developments Expected Until the U. S. Commission Shall Arrive in Venezuela—Comment of the European Press on the Message.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, December 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury held the usual Wednesday reception at the Foreign Office to-day. The French, German, Italian and Spanish Ambassadors and the Austrian and Dutch Charges d'Affaires were present. United States Ambassador Bayard was absent. It is understood that the British Government has not been informed officially of President Cleveland's message upon the proposed commission in regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and that Great Britain will follow the usual diplomatic course until overt action is taken by the United States. The action of the House of Representatives in voting an appropriation for the expenses of the commission may hasten a crisis, but it is not expected that there will be serious developments until the commission shall have arrived in Venezuela. Their presence on the Guiana border will constitute a grave menace, and the necessary instructions will be forwarded to the authorities to maintain the interests of Great Britain in Guiana.

BERLIN, December 18.—The Cologne *Gazette*, discussing President Cleveland's message to the American Congress, says: "Against pretensions of this kind all of the European States will stand by England, for it is a question to be decided once and for all whether unbridled claims of the United States shall be recognized or European civilization subordinated to North American civilization on the American continent. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to persist defiantly in a conflict so passionately initiated."

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Bourse here was somewhat affected to-day by the message of President Cleveland to the American Congress on the Venezuela-British Guiana question. While it was not regarded by the operators that war would result between England and the United States, the feeling being that England would save her dignity without extreme measures being resorted to, it was thought, nevertheless, that the friction between the two countries would produce regrettable consequences.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Some alarm was felt on the Bourse here to-day as to the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

BERLIN, December 18.—The message of President Cleveland to Congress in regard to the difference with Great Britain in connection with the Venezuela boundary trouble alarmed the operators on the Bourse here.

VIENNA, December 18.—The Bourse which has been unsteady ever since the recent crisis was greatly affected by the message sent to the Congress of the United States by President Cleveland in reference to the Venezuelan boundary.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Despite their publication of leaders assuming that President Cleveland's message is merely an election move, most of the newspapers print articles summing up the war strength of the United States.

The *St. James Gazette* publishes a list of the British warships now in American waters, together with their dimensions, etc., which is followed by a list of the vessels composing the United States navy, giving also their capacity, etc.

The *Westminster Gazette* has an article showing the numerical strength of the United States army and the strength, character and location of the country's defences, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* presents a map of the disputed frontiers, accompanied by an article thereon. While the afternoon papers generally follow the lead of the morning newspapers, their language is coarser and their insinuations broader.

PARIS, December 18.—The *Gaulois* says that the consequences of a war between the United States and England are altogether too great to admit that they are possible.

The *Republique Francaise*, the *Presse* and the *Soir*, while they do not endorse President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, gloat over England's dilemma and warn her that she need not look for any help from France.

Beeswax Wanted.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere of W. H. Bowdlear & Co., 36 Central wharf, Boston, Mass. Messrs. Bowdlear & Co. offer 28 cents per pound for beeswax delivered in Boston—guarantee quick returns and satisfaction. The freight rate from Wilmington to Boston is only 35 cents per 100 pounds, so that shippers can be sure of a high price after deducting the freight. W. H. Bowdlear & Co. have their factories at Williamsville, Mass., and are the proprietors of the W. H. B. brand of beeswax. This house ranks high in the mercantile world, and gives particular attention to all correspondence. †

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effects of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

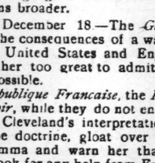
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 18.–Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, December 18.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25c; receipts 1 cask. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30; receipts 129 barrels.

SAVANNAH, December 18.–Spirits turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales of 500 casks; receipts 650 casks. Rosin unchanged, with a fair demand for lower grades, which were firm; pales were nominal.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N.Y.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

APPROPRIATION MADE FOR THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Discussion of the Measure in the House—Bill Introduced in the Senate to Strengthen the Military Armament—Railroad Corporation in Florida Denounced by Senator Call as a Political Power—A Resolution for Investigation Adopted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There was an unusually small attendance of Senators at the opening of to-day's session, and there was not the least sign or indication of excitement growing out of the President's message in reference to the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the law which provides that no person that held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion, and who afterwards served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States. He asked that the bill be put upon its passage at once, remarking that it was particularly proper and opportune "at this critical period of our history" that such an offensive epithet should be wiped out.

The Vice President asked whether there was any objection to Mr. Hill's request that the bill be now considered.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut, Republican, said that the request seemed to him rather remarkable. It was likely that all Senators would vote for it, but in the absence of the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, who was the first Republican Senator on the Judiciary Committee, he would insist on the bill going to that committee. There was no immediate haste for the passage of the bill. The country was not likely to get into a war before the re-assembling of Congress. The bill was allowed to remain on the table.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, introduced a bill to strengthen the military armament and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota, Republican, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for all diplomatic correspondence and other information respecting the establishment of post routes by Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada over or upon United States territory in Alaska; also, respecting the occupation or attempted occupation by any other means of any portion of that territory by the military or civil authorities of Great Britain or Canada; also, respecting any other attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to the territory of the United States in Alaska.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call of Florida, Democrat, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of Congress or to influence the legislation of Congress, was taken up, and Mr. Call made an argument in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Hale of Maine, Republican, could see no good reason why, if the subject was to be investigated, it should not be done by the Committee on Privileges and Elections—a committee that had always investigated that class of subjects. He admitted that perhaps the great corporations of the country were beginning to exert a stronger and more dangerous influence on legislation than they had done formerly.

Mr. Chandler sustained Mr. Call's request and said that if he (Chandler) were in the grapple with corporations in New Hampshire as Mr. Call was in Florida, he would confidently ask the Senate for an investigation, and would expect his request to be complied with.

Mr. Call denounced railroad corporations in Florida as a political power that had divested the people of the control of questions connected with their corporate interests. They had done it through bribery and corrupt means, and even the two Houses of Congress had not escaped the imputation that the same influence had been powerful over them.

Mr. Sewell, Republican, of New Jersey, made his first speech since his re-election to the Senate, in opposition to the resolution, unless its scope were confined to the State of Florida. He saw no reason why a select committee should be appointed to drag railroad officers and directors all over the United States. These men, he said, were the peers of Senators; they were eminent before the country and were, as a class, as honest as other men.

Mr. Caffery also opposed the resolution. The Senate, he said, would belittle itself by entertaining loose, floating, indefinite charges against corporations. If any specific charge were made in the Senate he would not be behind other Senators in voting for an investigation.

The resolution having been again read, Mr. Hale of Maine, Republican, remarked that it needed still farther pruning. It now applied to the election of members of the other House as well as of the Senate and such an investigation was clearly outside of the power of the Senate. He moved to amend the resolution by confining it to the question of election of Senators.

During the discussion the concurrent resolution for a recess from 20th December to 3rd of January was received from the House, laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Caffery, continuing, argued that the States themselves were primarially charged with such investigations and intimated that if a bill on the subject should be reported, the Republican majority would re-enact the late Federal election law.

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment to confine the resolution to the election of members of the U. S. Senate, and it was rejected.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, Republican, moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "corporation," the words "of the State of Florida," and it was rejected. The vote resulted—yeas 20, nays 33.

The morning hour having expired the resolution would have gone to the calendar, but Mr. Call moved to continue its consideration, and that motion was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 24.

The resolution as thus amended was then agreed to. It reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections shall be charged with the duty of investigating the subject of organized efforts of corporations, or of the president and directors thereof, to control the election of members of Congress, or to influence legislation of Congress; also to investigate and report to the Senate whether corrupt means, bribery or free transportation have been or are being used to influence such elections; also to inquire into and report to the Senate whether the use of such influences or means is consistent with the preservation of the Republic of the United States and the rights and liberties of the people, and to report a bill for the punishment or suppression of such practices.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was made by Mr. Call on account of his opposition to the Hale amendment, referring the inquiry to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion was entered.

The Senate then, at 2 25 p. m., proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 2.50 p. m. the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House this morning, Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Republican, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which he sent to the desk and had read. It appropriated $100,000 for the payment of the expenses of the commission suggested by President Cleveland in his message yesterday for the purpose of determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The reading of the bill was followed by applause.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine, Republican, asked if it were the intention to pass the bill without debate.

Mr. Hitt stated that that was his desire.

Mr. Boutelle said he hoped that in view of the vast importance and serious gravity of the consequences that might grow out of the passage of the bill the House would proceed in a decorous and deliberate manner in the consideration of this matter. The message of the President upon the subject was read to the House only yesterday, and he did not believe that the members of the House were so fully advised of the matter as they should be when called upon to act definitely upon the proposition. [Numerous voices: "We are ready."]

Gentlemen around him, Mr. Boutelle said, declared their readiness to proceed, "but," he continued, "I do no ill service to the honor and dignity of my country when I ask the 'ready' gentlemen on this side of the House and on that to proceed with that decorum due a matter of such great responsibility, affecting the welfare probably of the two great English-speaking nations of the world." [Slight applause.] Mr. Boutelle said that he had been charged with being a "Jingo," whatever that might be, and he did not think it was necessary for him to state wherever he was known that should Congress and the President find themselves in a position where they felt it necessary to call the country to arms, that he would not be found lagging behind. He said the press this morning brought to the House notice that in the consideration of this affair the members ought to take counsel of their calmness and deliberation. He said the eyes of all the people were upon the House and Senate this day and to this matter the members ought to give as much consideration as would be devoted to an appropriation of a few thousand dollars. He hoped that the bill would be sent to a committee in the regular way, to be thoroughly digested there and then reported to the House.

Speaker Reed—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Boutelle—I have not objected. I simply suggested the hope that the bill might be sent to a committee.

The Speaker—Is there any objection to the immediate consideration of the bill? [A pause.] The chair hears none.

Mr. Hitt—Mr. Speaker, appreciating all that has been said by the gentleman who has just taken his seat, and the patriotic impulse that led him to make his remarks, I desire to say only a word in explanation of the bill and its purpose, which I trust will satisfy everyone in this House—and I say it without mentioning this side of the House or that side. I hope we have not two sides of the House when it comes to a question of this kind. [Loud applause.] The President of the United States on yesterday sent a message to this House, at the conclusion of the reading of which the House adjourned and there was no time for action, and it might have been deemed precipitate to have taken any at that time, but we have examined it after having heard it read from the desk. After a general discussion in that message of doctrines, policies and national interests, there is a request made directly by the executive of this House for action to aid in the exercise of his executive functions. It is purely an executive function to ascertain all the facts relating to any question of negotiation with a foreign country. The gravity of the case is such that the President suggests a mode of determining a cardinal question in the controversy and he asks us to co-operate with him by enabling him to appoint three men to examine the records and evidence of the facts involved. In this contention between the two great Governments the first fact for us to remember as patriotic Americans, is that the success of our country in its contention depends, above all, upon our presenting a united front, so that all Americans shall appear to be one, and that our Government shall speak for all the people of the United States [Applause] and the prompt response of the people's representatives here in according this small sum of money to pay the expenses of an investigation which the President says shall be carefully and judiciously made, and with the least delay possible—a suggestion which I am sure was made in good faith and will be so carried out by an American President—we answering in that spirit which becomes Americans, and promptly granting the appropriation, the spectacle will be presented of a Republic that is one man. [Applause.]

In negotiations of this character, any officer charged with the duty of representing this Government is hampered and his opponent is encouraged by every word of dissent that comes from his home. Every criticism behind the officer's back puts him at a disadvantage, and hesitation by this Congress, the postponing of this simple question of an appropriation to aid the President in performing an executive function, would be construed by the British press and the British Government as evidence that the people of the United States were not behind the President, that his action in the matter had some relation to party tactics and that he did not speak the voice of the American people. Let us answer and do our duty—all of us, *now*. We shall have long days in which to discuss the Monroe doctrine and the exact words in which it should be formulated, if we do not agree with the precise terms in which Mr. Olney or the President has put it. But on this matter discussion only confuses and gives aid and comfort to those across the sea. Any disclosure of dissent here—and at bottom there really is none—any appearance of dissent—would not aid, but would hamper those who are clothed by the Constitution with this great duty. I hope, therefore, that the House will proceed to pass the bill without delay.

I have made these few remarks, not from any desire for debate, but merely as a suggestion by way of guidance to the action which I believe we ought to take, and in which I hope all will concur. And now, Mr. Speaker, unless there is some considerable body of gentlemen here who desire discussion, I will move the previous question.

Mr. Crisp—Mr. Speaker, together with all on this side of the House, I rejoice that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hitt) has been recognized to ask consideration of the bill which has just been read at the clerk's desk. It does seem to me that there can be no division in this House as to the propriety of the immediate passage of that bill. For a great many years there has been a controversy as to the divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. We respectfully invited Great Britain to submit the controversy between that Government and the Republic of Venezuela to arbitration. Great Britain has declined to arbitrate. Now, what are we to do? If the American people have a fixed opinion upon any question, it is the opinion that no European country shall be permitted to acquire territory on the American continent by force. [Applause.] Now, the question is what are we to do? Inasmuch as Great Britain has declined arbitration of this controversy, we are bound to ascertain, and to ascertain speedily, on which side lies the right, and that is the object of the President's message and of this bill. If we are not to have the assistance of Great Britain in ascertaining the facts by means of an arbitration, then we must ascertain them for ourselves, and we ought to do it at once. The suggestion of my friend from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) to wait until a committee is appointed means to wait three weeks, while we should at once authorize the appointment of this commission and the payment of its expenses, so that it may proceed, as I have just said, to ascertain where the right is; and every one may rest assured that when we ascertain where the right is, we have the courage and the manhood to maintain it. [Loud applause.]

The previous question was then ordered without a dissenting vote and the bill read, the third time and passed unanimously.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, Republican, offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess, extending from Friday, December 20th, to Friday, January 3rd, 1896.

Mr. Meredith of Virginia, Democrat—Before that resolution is passed I would like to have some gentlemen on the other side introduce a bill to repeal the law forbidding old Confederates from serving in the army or navy. I think this would be a good time. The resolution was passed, and then, at 12.40, on motion of Mr. Dingley, the House adjourned until Friday.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined five to six points, recovered most of this and then again declined, closing five to six points lower for the day and steady, with sales of 172 800 bales.

To-day's features: In spite of the war talk, a decline in Liverpool, a drop of ⅛d in the British consols, fears of increased gold exports and some long liquidation, the decline was not great. At one time there was a rally due to local and Southern buying for both sides on the account. The German houses bought to some extent and the Greeks bought March. The Liverpool market was active, showing that English spinners are disposed to buy freely, partly on account of the shortness of crop, though the fear of trouble between the two countries may also account in a measure for the increased business. Manchester was firm, the interior receipts were small, the arrivals at the ports are running considerably behind those of last week and cotton has friends who put it on the breaks. They believe but for the lethargic condition of the speculation usual at the holidays prices would advance. As it is, they look for an improvement at no distant date. The bears increased their lines a little, owing to the Venezuelan trouble, but they were anything but aggressive in their operations. Neill Bros. confirm their previous estimate of 6,500,000 bales maximum, and not unnaturally this encourages the bulls. Still, for the moment, the decline in Liverpool, the dullness of the speculation and the fact that a majority of board room operators were against the market, caused a moderate recession here for the day.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat Closed Lower—Corn Unchanged—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHICAGO, December 18.—Discussion of the President's message to Congress was the leading point of interest at the opening, with the result of imparting a feeling of firmness to prices, although opinions were divided as to whether the possibility of hostilities between Great Britain and America would benefit or depress values. The course of the market later would indicate that the latter was the view of the majority. May wheat opened from 60½@60¾c to 60¼c, sold at 60½@60¾c, closing at 59¾@59⅞c—½@¾c under yesterday. Cash wheat averaged steady.

The Venezuelan question played an important part in defining the action of corn prices as well as those of wheat. It first prompted firmness, but subsequently tended to depress. The range of prices was limited, with some liquidation by holders when the most pronounced weakness existed. May corn opened at 28¼c, sold between 28c and 28⅛@28⅜c, closing at 28⅛c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was firm to ¼c per bushel higher.

Oats—The market rose and fell in sympathy with wheat and corn. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were unchanged.

The hog market being weak tended to discourage efforts in the direction of advancement, but as trading was light no serious loss took place. The close was unchanged from yesterday for May pork and ribs, and a shade lower for May lard.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Convictions and Sentences in the Trials at Beaufort, N. C.—Cases Appealed to the Supreme Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWBERN, December 18.—The Beaufort insurance fraud trials have all ended. The last one resulted in another conviction—Hassell and Dr. Delamar, for conspiracy; also of Noe. A verdict of not guilty was found as to S. D. and J. C. Delamar on the charge of forgery. Of those indicted all of the whites, except Dr. L. W. Perkins, were convicted on one or more charges. He and all the negroes, with one exception, turned State's evidence. Judge Graham pronounced sentence about noon. C. R. Hassell gets seven years in the penitentiary; Wm. Fisher, colored, five years in the penitentiary; Dr. T. D. Delamar, Sildon Delamar, J. C. Delamar and Levi T. Noe, two years each in Craven county jail. Each one appealed, gave bond and went home to-night, having been allowed until January 21st to make up a case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. Hassell's bond is $1,500; all others $1,000 each. The bondsmen are citizens of Beaufort. The defendants say they will fight to the last and will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary.

"THUNDERER" ASTOUNDED.

Says England Will Not Recognize the Powers or Rights of the Proposed Commission.

LONDON, December 17.—Commenting upon President Cleveland's message, the *Times* to-morrow will say: "It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the differences that have arisen between this country and the United States. * * * The United States themselves would never for a moment dream of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood and shall not be less careful of national honor. We can hardly believe that the course threatened by Mr. Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American government, but if so, it will be incumbent upon us, without entering upon such aggressive measures, to protect our imperial interests and stand up for our rights under international law."

The *Times* alludes to this government's demands as "the most astounding proposal that perhaps has ever been advanced by any government in time of peace since the days of Napoleon."

The *Times* says England will not recognize the powers or rights of such a commission as the President proposes.

By the bursting of a steam valve on board the American line steamer St. Paul, at her pier in New York yesterday morning, five men were scalded to death and five others were so badly scalded that they had to be taken to the hospital.

CLEVELAND SUSTAINED.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROPOSE TO BACK HIM UP.

Bills Introduced in the Senate and House to Appropriate $100,000,000 to Purchase Arms—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Voted for Expenses of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission—The President's Message Endorsed by the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Several Senators are thoroughly in earnest about the President's message and propose to back him up in the most substantial manner. There have been numerous conferences of Senators and there appears to be a somewhat practical unanimity that an appropriation should be speedily made that would enable the Administration to equip an army if it were necessary to call one into the field. With this idea in view, Mr. Chandler this morning introduced a bill which provides that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, one million infantry rifles, one thousand guns for field artillery and not exceeding five thousand heavy guns for fortification to be procured by manufacture in the arsenals or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in this country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the President who shall conform, when practicable without unwise delay, to the methods prescribed for making contracts and purchases by existing laws. The sum of $100 000 000 is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

"The bill I introduced in the Senate to-day," said Senator Chandler, "was intended especially to apply to our present foreign complications. We need a new armament for the navy and are sadly in need of small arms. Several years ago we began the enlargement and improvement of our navy and the work has been going on steadily ever since. The navy is popular and our people take a commendable pride in it. But on the other hand, what are we to do with our land forces. We could mobilize a million men in short order; the South would undertake the contract of pouring 100 000 men into Cuba if need be, and we could within a few days send 900,000 men into Canada. But these men would need modern small-arms. We can raise regiments fast enough; but to properly arm them requires time. My bill contemplates the securing of 1,000,000 infantry rifles and such field artillery as will be necessary to properly equip an army."

Mr. Grout of Vermont, Republican, offered in the House a bill of the same purport as Mr. Chandler's. It appropriates $100,000,000 to be immediately available for the construction of fortifications and other works of defence on the seacoasts and along the Canadian frontier and for their armament with heavy ordnance. To provide the moneys for the execution of the act, the bill authorises the issue and sale at not less than par, for coin, of one hundred million dollars in two per cent. bonds running from one to thirty years, at the pleasure of the Government, to be offered to the public in sums of $20, $50, $100 and multiples of $100, not exceeding $1,000. And they may be used in the payment of Treasury warrants to such persons as may choose to receive them at par.

After the bill appropriating a hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of a Venezuelan boundary commission had been passed in the House to-day Mr. Harrison of Alabama, Democrat, endeavored to have read a telegram from a citizen of Alabama, but Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republican, objected. It was from a resident of Mr. Harrison's district and offered to raise and equip a regiment in case the United States went to war with Great Britain.

Dispatches have been received here from Gov. Stone of Mississippi, characterizing the President's Venezuelan message as sound and statesmanlike and fully approving of it; from Gov. Atkinson of Georgia, stating that the message commands the approval of the people of Georgia, and from Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia, stating that in his opinion the message is courageous and truly American.

The Republicans in the Senate held another caucus this afternoon, at which the foreign affairs of the country were discussed for upwards of an hour, and matters of detail connected with the committee assignments considered.

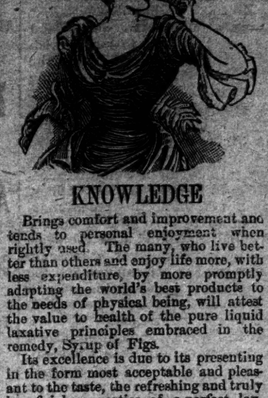
The bill passed during the morning by the House providing for the appropriation of $100 000 for the expenses of a commission to investigate the Venezuela boundary question, as suggested by the President, caused a renewal of the debate of the day before on our foreign relations. The Republicans agreed that it would be the part of wisdom for this measure to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for revision and amendment, and the debate showed that there was a unanimity of sentiment in favor of amending the measure by incorporating in it the text of the Monroe doctrine, that doctrine never having been given the full force of legislative enactment by Congress. The time within which the commission shall report was also taken into consideration, and the time when their report must be made will be fixed.

The statement was made by one of the speakers that all he data needed by this commission was now on file in the State Department, and that a full and thorough report could be made within sixty days. It was agreed that it would not do to let the idea go abroad that this commission was intended as a time consuming affair, during the deliberations of which the matter at issue between this country and Great Britain would be permitted to pass out of sight. Its report is to be made at as early a moment as possible and when that is done Congress will be called upon to act. The war feeling was just as apparent as it was during the caucus of yesterday, and all those who spoke took strong ground in favor of upholding the President and backing him in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Press dispatches to the effect that Great Britain was to secure the island of Cuba, either by purchase or by exchanging Gibraltar, caused the discussion to take a turn in that direction. The prevailing sentiment on this matter was that if England sought to get possession of Cuba or Spain sought to dispose of the island, such act would be accepted as a declaration of war. The island must remain as the property of Spain or it must be given its independence. In the hands of any other power it would be a menace to the United States, and if such an affront to this Government was attempted, the Republicans asserted, this Government must fight.

The temper of the Republicans who took part in the debate, and of those who did not speak, but who endorsed what was said shows that the President will receive the hearty co-operation of the majority party in the Senate and that his foreign policy in this matter is thoroughly and manfully supported.

Captain Isaac Bassett, the veteran assistant doorkeeper of the U. S. Senate, died yesterday evening. The immediate cause of death was cancer of the stomach.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Bookkeeper want situation. Early or late hours (not after 9 p. m.) to suit employer. Reference. Address B, No. 111 North sixth street. dec 16 1t*

Chickens—Two hundred just received. A lot of nice Pork Hogs at 5 cents per pound delivered anywhere in the city. Also a few dressed Geese, live Turkeys, Eggs, etc., at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 8 South Water street. c21

"Welcome Week" will not come this year, but our extra fine Bananas in abundance, and a full line of fine large red Apples from the West, also, 100 crates of selected N. C. Mountain Apples, mixed Nuts, Raisins, Dates, &c., are already here for our Christmas trade. A. S. Winstead & Co., Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants. dec 13 D&W tf

Hello, Sports! Where are you? I am at corner Seventeenth and Market streets, where I can serve you a nice Oyster Roast with all refreshments. Call and see me. J. B. Turner. dec 12 1w

Christmas Groceries—Just received one of the best assortments of Christmas and Holiday Groceries in the city, which I can sell at Low Prices. Courteous clerks and drivers will wait on you at any hour in the day. Give me a call, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Chas D Jacobs, North Front street, near Mulberry. dec 10 tf

Christmas Photographs—Everybody please come and see my new display of Photographs. They are up to date in every respect. New scenery arrived. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 8 tf

The public is invited to inspect the windows of Mr. A P. Levy, proprietor of the French Cafe, as he has prepared a Thanksgiving Novelty and Treat. All customers are invited to call in and see his display, at 115 Princess street, Wilmington, N C. nov 28 tf

Telephone 161. For best quality of Wood and Coal delivered any where in the city call up Telephone 161. John H Whiteman & Son. nov 7 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

GREAT

CLEARING SALE

OUR ENTIRE STOCK,

Comprising a Fine Line of

Millinery

—AND—

Fancy Goods,

Dry Goods

—AND—

Notions.

CLOAKS,

Capes, Toys and Holiday

Novelties Must Be Sold.

Our reason being that we intend to continue in

Millinery Exclusively.

so shall give our patrons a chance to buy new and desirable goods at COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Don't miss this chance as goods were never before sold at such prices.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 18 tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 t

THREE WEEKS

LEFT FOR BRISK BUSINESS.

We have to crowd on steam during these three weeks; trade must move at a livelier pace. Goods must go and dollars must come even if prices are clipped to a point where profit vanishes. The Cloaks, the Dress Goods, the Silks, the Underwear, all share in the liberal reduction made to win you to the store now.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

Cash House.

No. 9 North Front St.

Very Interesting News From the Cloak Room.

You have seen and admired the season's Jaunty Coats, in the tempting rough and smooth fabrics. Perhaps you have thought that it takes a goodly amount of cash to own one of those fetching garments. Wrong! Several hundred garments injust the cut and cloth that are most fashionable are here for you to choose from, at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Also higher-priced ones if you are ready to pay more.

Dress Goods and Silks.

The general theory is that December is a slow month for Dress Goods and Silks on account of the attention Christmas purchasing is given by the public to fancy articles. We find that this is a fallacy. Our December business in DRESS GOODS and SILKS is larger than any other month. Why?

FIRST—

Because the public are learning to spend their money for sensible presents.

SECOND—

From the fact of the great reductions made during this month, $20,000 in Dress Goods alone having suffered a cut of $5,000 commencing this week. The displays embrace all the new conceits of fashion.

Carpets, Rugs, Shades

—AND—

Lace Curtains.

The most complete line the State.

100 Kotlo Rugs worth $1, for 49c.

75 Smyrna Rugs worth 90c, for 59c.

100 Moquette $1.50 Rugs for 98c.

Attention paid to special Shade Measurement, and careful Carpet Fitting. All work guaranteed.

Katz & Polvogt,

No 9 North Front St.,

dec 15 tf

For Sale,

2,600 ACRES LAND,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Farming,

situate about ten miles from Chadbourn, N. C., and about one mile from the Wilmington & Conway Railroad.

Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

12 Market Street,

dec 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For the Holidays.

180 pair Ladies' Pat. Leather Tip Button Boots, C. D. and E. Last, at $1.25, worth $1.75.

60 pair Gents' Tan Slippers $1.00

120 pair Gents' Tan Toilet Slippers at $1.30, worth $1.75.

72 pair Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.00.

60 pair Ladies' Velvet Slippers at $1.25.

Also Ladies' Fur Top Nullifiers at $1.50, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

dec 18 tf

No Grass Grows Under OUR FEET.

It Don't

Take long to tell the story why so many hundreds buy that never before bought Suits from us.

We've Revolutionized Prices.

IT was the most courageous stroke of the age; cutting prices in half. One half for the buyer, the other for ourselves, and what is more surprising, the revolution goes on. Actually, to day we're

Selling Suits for $5 & $6

that others are getting $10 and $12. Same story in our best Suits.

LOOK in our Window and see our new designs in

Percale Shirts.

De Joinville and Four-in-Hand Ties,

GLOVES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Cuffs, &c.

A. DAVID & CO.,

FRONT AND PRINCESS ST.

dec 8

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,

PERCALE SHIRTS,

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

NOBBY NECKWEAR,

DRESS GLOVES,

SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

16 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

or 15 1m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

EGGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CAN FURNISH YOU with Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chicken Eggs at $3.00 per setting of 13 eggs. A. PREMPERT,

dec 1 tf No. 11 South Front street.